



Select Poetry.

THE CROSS.

Greater the cross the nearer heaven,
 To whom no cross is given!
 The noisy world in masquerade
 Forgets the grave, the worm, the shade;
 Blest is you dearer child of God,
 On whom he lays the cross, the rod.

Blest, by whom most the cross is known;
 God whets us on his grinding-stone;
 Full many a garden's dressed in vain,
 Where tears of sorrow never rain.
 In fiercest flames the gold is tried,
 In grief the Christian's purified.

"Midst crosses, faith her triumph knows;
 The pain-tree pressed more vigorous grows;
 God, tread the grapes beneath thy feet—
 The stream that flows is full and sweet;
 In trouble, virtues grow and shine,
 Like pearls beneath the ocean brine.

Crosses abound; love seeks the skies;
 Blow the rough winds, the flames arise;
 When hopeless gloom the wick's shrouds;
 The sun comes laughing through the clouds;
 The cross makes pure affection glow,
 Like oil that on the fire we throw.

Who wears the cross prays oft and well;
 Hushed herbs send forth the sweetest smell;
 Were ships not tossed by stormy wind,
 The Pol-star who would care to find?
 Had David spent no darksome hours,
 His sweetest song had ne'er been ours.

From trouble springs the longing hope;
 From the deep vale we mount the slope;
 Who treads the desert's dreariest way,
 For Canaan most will long and pray;
 Here finds the trembling dove no rest,
 Flies to the ark, and builds her nest.

Heavy the cross, 'e'en death is dear,
 The sufferer craves his end is near;
 From sin and pain he hurries away;
 Trouble shall die that very day.

The cross, you silent grave adorning,
 Bespeaks a bright, triumphant morn'g.

Greater the cross, the lovelier rays
 The crown prepared of God displays,
 Treasure, by many a conqueror worn—
 Who wears it now before the throne,
 Oh! think upon that jewel fair,
 And heaviest griefs are light as air.

Dear lamb of God, enhance thy cross
 More and yet more; all else is dross;
 Let ne'er a murmur mar thy rest,
 Plant thy own pin in thy breast;
 To guard me, faith, hope, love combine,
 Until the glorious crown be mine.

COPY OF A SERMON,

Preached before the Presbytery of New Castle, as a part of trial for ordination, at the
 Drawing's Church near Castle Bridge,
 New Castle County, State of Delaware, on
 the 10th of June, 1874.

BY JOSEPH WILSON.

1st John, V, 11. And this is the record that God hath given us unto eternal life, and this life is in his Son.

On the subject of religion there has ever been a great diversity in the opinions and conduct of men. The state of the human mind, since the fall, is such that a uniformity of sentiment on moral and religious topics cannot reasonably be expected; but that the difference should be so great as we find it, affords matter of surprise and regret, and can be satisfactorily explained in no other way than by admitting that "the carnal mind is enmity against God," and "that men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

The difference, of which we are speaking, may be ascribed to a variety of causes some of which operate more powerfully on one portion of the human race than on another. The want of correct information is one cause of error. This is more particularly applicable to those who are or who have been destitute of divine revelation. Although God revealed his will to Adam and others of the antediluvian saints yet the knowledge which they received, and, without doubt, communicated to their posterity, had little visible effect, and was soon lost amidst overwhelming depravity and ignorance.

The same depravity and ignorance—operating after the flood—soon effaced the remembrance of the truths, taught by the righteous Noah; and the whole human family—one small nation excepted—continued to wander on the dark mountains of error, until the light from heaven, the day-spring from on high, visited our ruined world.

After the Son of God had descended from the throne of his glory and become the teacher of men, after he had inspired his Apostles to instruct the world in the knowledge of God and the way of salvation, and after that knowledge had been given to us in a permanent and lucid form in the Holy Scriptures, it might have been expected that error would have disappeared before the truth, and that those who enjoyed the light would all have been of one mind. But such is not the fact.—There still exists a great discrepancy in the opinions even of those who profess to acknowledge the same standard of faith. This cannot be attributed to the want of correct information, for this is abundantly contained in the word of God. It must, therefore, proceed from the evil propensities of our nature—the opposition of the carnal mind to the truth—from prejudice and self-interest. One person has some darling passion to gratify; he therefore adopts a creed congenial with his desires, and that will allow him the undisturbed pursuit of his evil ways. Another is prepossessed by education or otherwise in favor of a set of doctrines, which he embraces without examination, and adheres to with the utmost tenacity; whilst the word of God is perverted from its true sense to support his favorite system. Self-interest regulates the faith of others, and they are ready to support any doctrine which will best support them.

Many of the sentiments which are received and advocated by men as divine truths, are in direct opposition to each other. They cannot, therefore, all be de-

rived fairly from the word of God, if it is true that all scripture was given by inspiration of God. Consistency marks all the works of Jehovah, both of nature and grace. He never contradicts himself, but all his works are done in truth, and all harmonize with each other and with the divine perfections. The object therefore of divine revelation is one, and the truth declared is one.

God has given us a record and requires that we believe it. It is then of the utmost importance that we ascertain what is the record that God hath given; for on this depends the salvation of our immortal souls.

The discussion of our text will direct us in our inquiry—"And this is the record that God hath given us to eternal life, and this life is in his Son." In the prosecution of our subject we propose to consider:

1st. The nature and properties of the life spoken of in the text; and

2d. Ascertain in whom this life is to be found.

I. Let us consider and explain the nature and properties of the life spoken of in the text. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," was the assertion of Satan to the Almighty when he wished permission to afflict the upright Job with bodily disease. Natural life is truly a very great blessing, and ought to be valued as such by all who enjoy it. And observation and experience prove that men in general will freely part with all their earthly possessions rather than be deprived of their temporal existence. This love of life has great influence, not only on the conduct of the human family, but is also conspicuous in all inferior animal creation.

If natural life is so great a blessing, how much greater must be spiritual life! If the life and health of the body are so desirable; and if we are willing to make such great sacrifices to possess these blessings, how ought we to desire the life of our souls, which are more infinitely more valuable than our bodies of clay.

As our souls are so much more valuable than our bodies, the eternal happiness of those souls must be the most interesting and important subject that can engage our attention; and justly demands to be seriously examined and thoroughly understood.

The phrase "eternal life" is applied to our Lord, because he is the source and giver of it, as in the 20th verse of this chapter, "This is the true God and eternal life," and, again, 1st John, 1, 2, "For the life was manifested and we have seen it, and bear witness and show unto you that eternal life which was with the Father and was manifested unto us." But the words "eternal life" more frequently denote the grace of God in the soul, or in the glory and happiness of the saints in heaven. These two, grace and glory, are inseparably connected. The possession of the former leads to the enjoyment of the latter.

Let us then enquire what is the nature of eternal life, as possessed by the believer in this world. Eternal life is a very comprehensive term, embracing within it all the principles, actions and affections of the renewed soul. We can only, therefore, at present, call your attention to some of the leading and most important particulars which constitute the spiritual life of the believer in Christ.

1st. The first constituent part of eternal life is regeneration, or the quickening of the soul that was dead in trespasses and sins; and the communication of holy principles, by the influence of the Holy Spirit.

Man, by nature, is alienated from the life of God. He is totally destitute of that holiness of heart which is the spring of spiritual actions, and, consequently, unable to render that obedience to the holy law of God, which is required of every intelligent creature. In this state of spiritual death the sinner continues, until he is made alive by the grace of God, and a new nature communicated by the operation of the Holy Ghost. The manner in which the spirit of God works on the soul and produces that change of nature of which we are speaking, is a mystery to us. As long as our souls dwell in these houses of clay, we shall be unable to explain or comprehend the way in which one spirit acts on another so as to produce perception and volition. We must especially, therefore, remain ignorant of the way in which the Spirit of God influences the soul of the sinner. We know, however, that God can act on the soul in a manner unknown to us; and we also know that he does thus act, from the visible effects which flow from regeneration.

Regeneration manifests itself in the spiritual knowledge which is communicated to the soul. He is enabled to discern the glory of God as seen in his holiness, justice, goodness and grace. He perceives that God is so infinitely holy that he cannot look upon sin, and will by no means clear the guilty; that he is so perfectly just as to reward with life those who obey his law, and punish with death every transgressor, that his goodness is so great as to extend to all the works of his hands, and render him worthy of our supreme affection; and especially the renewed sinner sees the grace of God so gloriously displayed in the gospel, that his soul is filled with praise, and lost in admiration.

With these new discoveries of the character of God, the soul also obtains correct apprehensions of the nature and malignity of sin as committed against a holy God. Sin, which before appeared a light thing, is now seen to be exceedingly sinful, and deserving the everlasting displeasure of

the righteous Jehovah; and the sinner now sees that he deserves to be cast out from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of his power forever, on account of his many and greatly aggravated transgressions.

Having seen and felt the evil of sin, the renewed soul no longer delights in it, but he hates it with perfect hatred. The natural bias of the carnal mind towards sin is, in a measure, removed, and the soul is inclined to love and pursue holiness. His will, which once determined his thoughts, desires and actions in favor of sin, is now, in part, rectified, and he delights in the law of God and seeks to be conformed to the image of God.

He is now willing to forsake sin—to deny himself ungodliness and worldly lusts—and desires to live soberly, righteously and godly in this present evil world, and he longs for the time when he shall be forever freed from the dominion of sin and made perfect in holiness.

The change which takes place at regeneration extends not only to the understanding and will, but to the affections also. The carnal mind makes the earth its portion and loves the world as its supreme good; but when the sinner has passed from death to life, he loves his God supremely, and exclaims, "Whom have I in heaven but Thee, and there is none on earth I desire beside Thee; Thou art the chiefest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely." Eternal life, then, consists in a renewal of the soul in knowledge, righteousness and true holiness; in the implantation of new and holy principles, which unfold themselves in the thoughts, desires and affections of the soul.

2d. Faith in Christ is another essential part of eternal life. "He that believeth shall be saved; he that believeth not shall be damned." Faith is the necessary result of regeneration. When the sinner is so far enlightened as to perceive the holiness and justice of God, and the extent of his law, the evil of sin, his own wickedness as a sinner, and his utter inability to save himself; then he has clear views of the infinite value of Christ's righteousness, of the necessity of his atonement and of the impossibility of a sinner's being saved in any other way than by the grace of God through his beloved Son.

A correct knowledge of Christ, in his person and offices, is necessary to the exercise of faith. "How says the Apostle" shall they believe on Him of whom they have not heard? But there are many who have heard of Christ with the outward ear, who yet have no correct knowledge of him as Emmanuel, God with us—no experimental acquaintance with his divine and saving power and no reliance on him as the Saviour of sinners.

But when the sinner has been brought to see his own wickedness; and the spirit has shown him the things of Jesus, he then cheerfully assents to the gospel plan of salvation, and receives the Saviour as freely offered. He has such views of the suitability of Christ as the Redeemer, that his soul is willing to rest on him for salvation and determines to know nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified. He looks to his blood for cleansing from the pollution of sin, to his righteousness for justification in the sight of God and to his merits for a title to everlasting life.

3d. Eternal life includes a continual growth in grace, and the progressive sanctification of our nature. When God renews the soul of the sinner, he does not forsake the work which is commenced, but carries it on till it is complete in glory. The Holy spirit dwells in the heart of the children of God sanctifying their minds—comforting their souls amidst the tribulations of this life and gradually preparing them for the heavenly inheritance which God has promised to bestow on all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ.

We have now considered the phrase eternal life as applicable to grace in the heart of the Christian in this world; but it is also used with reference to the glory and happiness of saints in heaven. The happiness of the heavenly world does not differ in nature from that which the people of God enjoy on earth, but it is different in degree. It consists in perfect freedom from sin. There is no longer a law in the members warring against the law in the mind. No more has the saint reason to cry out, "O, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" No more shall the child of God be guilty of offending his heavenly Father, of forsaking his Saviour or grieving the spirit of grace. But his soul shall be perfectly holy, and shall love and serve God with ardor and zeal equal, if not surpassing that of the holy Angels. Being free from sin, the saint shall, consequently, be free from all the effects of sin, from all pain of body and distress of mind. God will wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away. In a word, the happiness of heaven, or eternal life, consists in freedom from all evil, and the enjoyment of all these pleasures that are at God's right hand.

In considering the properties of the life which we have been speaking, two only, in this place, need be mentioned, and are contained in the text—It is the gift of God and of eternal duration.

It is the uniform testimony of the word of God that salvation is of grace, "By grace ye are saved through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift

of God, not of works, lest any man should boast." That there was a Saviour provided for fallen man, is to be ascribed to the free and unmerited love of God, for he gave his Son for us, before the foundation of the world. The commencement of the divine life is effected by the power of the spirit of God, for Christians are born again, not of corruptible seed, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

The perseverance of the saints in well doing is of God, for it is God who worketh in them to will and to do of his good pleasures. They are kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation. Salvation then, from first to last, is the gift of God, and to him must be given all the glory.

As the life is the gift of God, it may be expected it will be, like himself, unchangeable. The scriptures accordingly declare that it is eternal. "I give (says our Redeemer) unto my sheep eternal life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand, for my Father which gave them me, is greater than all, and none is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand."

The salvation of the children of God rests on the surest foundation—the almighty power and unchangeable love of Father, Son and Holy Ghost—the God of our salvation.

The Lord then will carry on the good work which he graciously commences, until it is consummated in the joys of heaven. "The Lord will give grace and glory and no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly."

That the happiness of the saints in heaven will be eternal, is clearly revealed in the word of God. Besides our text, there are many other passages in the word of truth which declare that the felicity of the saints shall never terminate. "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord." "These shall go away into everlasting fire; but the righteous into life eternal."

It is, therefore, our consolation, while traveling through this sinful world, to know that our light afflictions which are but for a moment, worked out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

II. Let us, in the second place, very briefly consider the source of this eternal life, or in whom it is found. "And this life is in his Son," Jesus Christ is spoken of in the word of God, as being the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and end of our salvation. All the blessings which God bestows on sinners, are represented as coming through the Saviour. Jesus Christ preserves the world for the sake of his church. He is head over all things to his church; believers are pardoned for the sake of his obedience and sufferings, cleansed by his blood and spirit, justified by his righteousness and kept by his grace through faith unto salvation. He is the wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and salvation of all his believing people. Eternal life is the purchase of the blood of Christ. By the blood of Christ it is to be understood the whole of his work as Mediator, but more frequently and emphatically his sufferings and death. That Jesus Christ died for his people in their stead, is the uniform testimony of the word of God. "I lay down my life for my sheep." "I give my flesh for the life of the world." That it was necessary that an atonement should be made for sinners we conclude from the plainest testimony of the word of God. "The Lord will by no means clear the guilty." "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God." "Without the shedding of blood, there is no remission of sin." "By the deeds of the law no flesh living shall be justified." "The blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin."

From the united sense of these scriptures it is evident that there is no salvation for the sinner without satisfaction being made for his sins, that man cannot be justified by the law, and that Jesus Christ is the only name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved. If, therefore, the Son of God has shed his blood for the remission of our sins, if he has died as a substitute for his people, then God can be just, and the justifier of all them that believe, for the sacrifice of Christ is of infinite value, and releases from the sentence of death and everlasting condemnation, all who are interested in Him. The death of Christ is the life of his people; and when he who is their life shall appear, then shall they also appear with him in glory. Again, eternal life is in Jesus Christ, because it flows from the believer's union with him. The union of Christ with his believing people, is illustrated by comparing it with the various relations—either natural or acquired—which men sustain towards each other. When he is spoken of as paying the debt which we owed to divine justice, he is called our surety. He is called our Redeemer, as one who pays the price of our ransom and delivers us from bondage, our Mediator and Interpreter, as one who pleads on our behalf and reconciles us to God.

Christ and his church are compared to the human body, from the intimate connection that exists between them. He is the head, and believers are his members. Because of the mutual affection which Christ and his church bear to each other, He is called her husband and she his spouse, and because Christ is the source of the Christian's life and fruitfulness, He is styled the vine and His people are the branches.

This union is produced by the Holy

Spirit—the Spirit of Christ—who renews and sanctifies the souls of the saints, and gradually conforms them to the image of the divine Redeemer.

Again, lastly, the life of the believer is in Jesus Christ, because he derives from him all grace and strength, and is kept from falling by His almighty power.

As the branch derives its nourishment from the vine, so does the Christian obtain grace from his Saviour; and as the branch cannot grow or bear fruit except it abide in the vine, no more can the child of God grow in heavenly things and bring forth good works, without a vital union with his Saviour. "Without me ye can do nothing."

This explains the seeming paradox of the apostle: "When I am weak then am I strong." When the Christian most sensibly feels his own weakness, he relies more entirely on the strength of Jesus. Then he cries, "Hold thou me up and I shall be safe," and feels the necessity of being made strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might.

We shall close the subject with two or three practical observations; and

1st. We observe what an inestimable blessing do we possess in having the Bible in our hands which contains the record that God hath given of his Son. Creation and Providence teach us many important lessons respecting our great and generous Creator; but in the book of nature there is not the smallest intimation that God will be merciful to sinners, or that he has provided a Saviour for fallen man. Nature is entirely silent on the subject of salvation through a crucified Redeemer. It is the Bible alone which can enlighten our darkness, remove our ignorance and point out the way to everlasting life. How ought we to esteem this book as the gift of God, and as the light of our feet and the lamp of our path? We ought to prize it as the Psalmist did when he exclaimed, "O, how I love thy law, it is my meditation all the day. How sweet are thy words unto my taste; yea, sweeter than honey to my mouth."

2d. How great is the love of God in giving us his eternal life in his Son.

He bestows this great blessing on us as rebellious, sinful creatures, who have revolted from him and become the servants of sin. We, who have violated his righteous commands, and abused his goodness. We, who have been united with the prince of darkness in dishonoring God and opposing his blessed kingdom. We, who have despised the Saviour and repeatedly rejected the offers of his grace.

Christian brethren, is it not, indeed, a surprising proof of the unbounded love of God towards us, that he has given us eternal life when we deserved death, and were seeking destruction in the error of our ways? It magnifies the love of God when we reflect on whom God has given us eternal life. Not in ourselves, not in an angel, but in his Son; his only and well-beloved Son, who is the brightness of his glory and the express image of his person. Who is the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending; which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.

3d. How great is the sin and danger of those who have not believed the record that God hath given of his Son. "He that believeth not God hath made him a liar, because he believeth not the record that God gave of his Son."

Whosoever, then, is not a believer in Jesus, is guilty of the awful sin of charging the God of truth with falsehood, and making his word a lie.

It is esteemed a great offence to call a man a liar; how great then must be the crime when committed against the holy and infinite Jehovah!

And what is the punishment of him who makes God a liar? Such shall have their portion in that lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death.

Be troubled ye careless ones—be awfully distressed, ye unbelieving ones, lest God should swear in his wrath: Ye shall not enter into my rest.

A Thousand Dollar Bill.

Away back in the State of New York lives a Dutch farmer, well to do in the world, who always keeps around him a thousand dollar bill. With this in his pocket and a shabby coat on his back, he prides himself on playing tricks with strangers, particularly such country merchants as have recently commenced business in the neighborhood, and are not acquainted with his pecuniary circumstances.

As an instance of this kind he went lately to a new merchant, with his clothes all in rags, his toes sticking out through his shoes, his hat without a crown, and his beard a fortnight old, and ordered a few dollars' worth of goods. The merchant stared at him; but as there was no great hazard in laying out articles for him, none of which were to be out, he executed the demand. When the goods were ready, the merchant started still more to hear his scurvy-looking customer ask him to charge them.

"Charge them!" exclaimed the man of merchandise, "we're not in the habit of charging our goods to everybody. We keep a lookout for breakers."

"Won't you charge 'em den?"

"Not to you, I thank you. You must have a better coat on your back, to expect to get credit from us."

"Den if you won't charge 'em," continued the Dutchman, with great moderation, "I must try and pay for 'em down, if so be I suppose I can muster money enough." Then taking a thousand dollar bill from his pocket, he extended it to the merchant, with a sly leer on his face, and said, "Will you charge dat?"

"That—what a thousand dollar bill! Is it possible that—that a man of your appearance—"

"What, misthur, he's you seart, ha? Did you never see a thousand dollar bill afore?"

"A man of your appearance," continued the merchant, "with a thousand dollar bill! I could have sworn—"

"None of your swearing here, if you please, misthur, but give me mine change, dat I may be off to my farm again."

"Off to your farm? A thousand dollar bill! Who are you, if I may be so bold?"

"Who I be? Wy, don't you know your own neighbors, man. My name is Fritz Van Volger, a poor farmer, mit no more as one thousand acres of land, and dis small bill in mine pocket, dat was—so, if you'll change it, and let me be gone, I'll thank you."

"Change it! Lord, sir, where shall I get money of a morning to change a thousand dollar bill?"

"Will you trust me den?"

"Trust you? Mr. Van Volger, that I will to the amount of a thousand dollars, if you wish. You didn't suppose I was afraid to trust you?" said the merchant, growing very complaisant.

"Ha! ha!" roared the Dutchman, as loud as he could laugh—"you begins to haul in your horns a little, dose you? Strange wat wonder a thousand dollar bill will work in a man's goat opinion! So you'll trust me now, will you?"

"Certainly, certainly, sir."

"No, I'll be vixt if you shall—if so be I suppose I can find silver enough in mine pocket to pay you." As he said this, he hauled out an old stocking full of dollars, paid for the goods, and giving another hearty haw! haw! at the astonishment and sudden change of opinion of the merchant, he departed.

Judging by Appearances.

A good story is told by a Yankee editor, in illustration of the folly of judging from appearances.

A person dressed in a suit of homespun clothes, stepped into a house in Boston, on some business, where several ladies and gentlemen were assembled. One of the company remarked in a low tone, that a countryman was in waiting and agreed to have some fun. The following dialogue ensued:

"You are from the country, I suppose?"

"Yes, I'm from the country."

"Well, sir, what do you think of the city?"

"It's got a tarnel sight of homes in it."

"I expect there are a great many ladies where you come from?"

"Oh, yes, a wondrous sight; jist for all the world like them," pointing to the ladies."

"And you are quite a beau among them no doubt."

"Yes, I beas 'em to meetin' and about."

"Maybe the gentleman will take a glass of wine?" said one of the company.

"I thankie; don't care if I do."

"But you must drink a toast."

"I eat toasts wat Aunt Debby makes, but as to drinkin' I never seed the like."

What was the surprise of the company to hear the stranger speak as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every other blessing earth can afford, and I advise you to bear in mind that we are often deceived in appearances. You mistake me by my dress for a country booby; I from the same cause thought these men were gentlemen. The description is mutual. I wish you good evening."

Wanted—A Chance.

The people who say that all they want is a chance—are you old enough to have found them out? Of miserable souls these do appeal most quickly to my sympathies. Of course there are plenty of genuine cases—I think I am now exerting enough to detect them at a glance. But I am inclined to think that the vast majority of chance-wanters are the people most active in throwing chances away. I never saw an earnest man long in want of a chance. The trouble is in the man, not in the situation.

In the individual of all others who has talked to me with the most persuasive pathos about the lack of fortunate circumstance, is the man whom I have found most ingenious in evading his opportunities. If the poor devil had pursued the art of action with the same indefatigable industry that characterized his cultivation of that of inaction, the world might have mistaken him for a genius. I have seen him occupy days and weeks in the most remarkable series of moral, mental, and physical skrimish with duty and opportunity, in which his inexhaustible fertility of resource, perseverance, and valor in a bad cause proved ever victorious. In fact, a chance could never approach nearer than the out-post—he knew well the enemy's colors, and took him at long range.

"Speak of the devil," &c. I was about to carry out the above striking military simile, when my young friend called to borrow a little matter of \$—, and to say he had been looking all summer for a situation, that he was willing to do anything honorable, and all he wanted in the world was—

—Excuse me, sir—here's some money for you, but I am busy and can't talk.

What Causes Hard Times.

Too many spend money, and too few earn it.

Too much money is spent wastefully and uselessly, and too little saved and made productive and accumulative.

We buy too much abroad that we ought to produce at home.

We produce too much that we do not pay for cash down—too much of what we buy being what we do not actually need.

We are too wasteful, know too little how to economize, and have too little disposition to do so.

We are too speculative, unscrupulous and actually dishonest in our efforts to make money.

Too many of us prefer idleness to industry, and too few of us know how to work and derive pleasure and profit from our labor.

We spend too much time learning what is not useful, and too little informing ourselves upon the best methods of promoting our material prosperity.

FAME—"M. Speaker," exclaimed a member of the Arkansas Legislature, "my colleague taunts me with a desire for fame. I scorn the imputation, sir, Fame, sir? What is fame? It is a shamed pig with a greased tail, which slips through the hands of thousands, and then is accidentally caught by some fellow that happens to hold on to it. I let this greased quadruped go by me without an effort to clutch it, sir."

A lady having two lovers, accepted the one who was poor but smart, rather than the other who was rich but an imbecile. When asked the reason of her choice, she said: "A man who is poor may get over it; but if one is a natural-born fool he never can get over it."

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tising rates.

Items of News.

REIN OF A STATE BANK IN NEW JERSEY.
—Alleged Defalcation of the Cashier.—
The announcement that the State Bank of
New Brunswick, N. J., had suspended
created a stir on Friday. The suspension,
it is alleged, was by the defalcation of the
cashier, G. W. Appleton, to the extent of
\$500,000 to \$600,000. It is charged that
he was interested in a carpet manufactory,
and allowed the concern to overdraw
\$300,000. The carpet company is also
greatly involved. Appleton is a native
of New Brunswick, and it is alleged, has
fled to New York, and that Governor
Parker, of New Jersey, has made requisition
on Governor Dix, of New York, for
him. Some reports say that Appleton
has fled to Europe. Almost up to the
last moment the depositors implicitly
trusted the bank, and its trouble has
thrown the town into a ferment. A num-
ber of the stockholders pledged themselves
to pay the depositors in full. The re-
liance of the officers is in Mr. John T.
Ford, the president, and Mr. Christopher
Meyer, a stockholder. Mr. Ford has just
returned from Europe, and the directors
say that if he will advance \$30,000 in
currency payment will be resumed.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.—The Secretary
of the Treasury does not think there is
any authority in the national banking law
to warrant the interference of the govern-
ment in the case of any national bank
which may suspend payment to its deposi-
tors. That is something, he says, which
the government has nothing to do with.
Unless a bank refuses to give legal ten-
ders for a note of its own issue they will
not interfere. In the case of the First
National Bank in Washington, when they
wanted a receiver appointed, he says he
had great trouble to find one of their own
notes to protest, and that the bank could
just as well have gone on and liquidated
its debts and saved its charter; for when
he once appoints a receiver the bank is
like a dead man, who cannot be brought
to life again by the payment of the debts
against its estate.

One hundred and twenty new coaches
have just been completed by the Pullman
Palace Car Company. There are now
seven hundred of these coaches running
on one hundred and fifty-two routes.
Every car costs from seventeen to twenty
thousand dollars, and one of them on
the New York and Erie broad gauge cost
more than \$50,000. Twelve million dol-
lars have just been invested in the organi-
zation.

**DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA EDITOR AND
SOLDIER.**—Colonel Charles J. Biddle, one
of the proprietors of the Age newspaper,
in Philadelphia, died, Sunday last, after a
brief illness. He served in the Mexican
war as a major, and as a colonel of a
Pennsylvania reserve regiment in the
rebellion. He also represented the second
Pennsylvania district in Congress.

SUSPENDED WORK.—A dispatch from
Jeffersonville, Indiana, states that the
Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Works
have ceased work in all their shops except
the foundry, and discharged 400 men.
The number of workmen in the South-
western Car Company's works, and in
the ship yards of Dawes, Howard & Co.,
has also been reduced.

Telegrams from Mexico recapitulate
reform victories in the new constitution
now being made and progress of liberal
ideas. A banquet was given ex-Minister
Nelson on the 18th September, at which
the President of Mexico was present.

At Southampton, England, recently, a
whale followed a German ship about a
mile up the river Itchen close to Northam-
bridge. A number of workmen went out
in boats and drove it into shallow water,
where it was harpooned and killed.

There is a revolutionary movement in
the State of Coahuila, Mexico, but Presi-
dent Lerdo does not consider it of suffi-
cient consequence to prevent him from
saying the country is at peace, and urging
the construction of railroads.

An appeal to the Cincinnati merchants
Saturday for food for the Shreveport
sufferers brought five car loads of provi-
sions. Two car loads were forwarded,
and more will go immediately. The com-
mittee are soliciting further contributions.

An armed body of United States soldiers
is reported to have crossed from Texas
into Mexico forty miles above Matamoros,
and is giving some alarm, while a revolu-
tion in Monterey has caused the abandon-
ment of the annual fair in that place.

Mrs. Patterson, a daughter of Andy
Johnson, and who "kept house" for him
while he was President, took the premium
for the best butter at a recent Kentucky
fair.

The Tredegar Iron works, at Richmond,
Va. have found it necessary to curtail
operations, and have thrown out of em-
ployment about seven hundred workmen.

It is said that the forthcoming public
debt statement will show an increase for
September. The customs receipts have
fallen off more than 50 per cent. since the
beginning of the panic.

At Paterson, N. J., on Monday after-
noon, 175 men were discharged from the
Grant Locomotive Works, and 100 from
the Danforth Works.

A large metal button on the dress of a
woman at Portland, Me., saved her life
recently by turning the ball from a pistol
which her affectionate husband fired at her.

The Hingham National Bank, of Hing-
ham, Mass., has failed in consequence of
the defalcation of its cashier, Levett. The
amount stolen is stated at \$41,000.

Grain, Lumber, Feed, &c.

Great Reductions FOR CASH, IN LUMBER, HARDWARE, AND General Building Material!

A large and well-selected stock at surprisingly
low prices.

ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1st,
we will allow a
DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH
On delivery, or
5 PER CENT. FOR CASH
Within 30 days from date of purchase, on all
kinds of Lumber, Lime, General
Hardware, and the best

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS

in use; and a discount of 5 per cent. for cash
on delivery, or 3 per cent. for cash within thirty
days from date of purchase, on Bricks, Lumber,
(consisting of Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.) Nails by
the keg, Cement, Plaster, and all kinds of Paints
and Painters' Material.

Our stock, which we offer at these extremely
low rates for cash, is not a stock of Dry Goods
out of season, or out of style, but a good and
well-selected stock of Lumber, Hardware, and
And all kinds of Building Material
which is always in season. We cordially invite
all who may contemplate building, or may want
anything in our line to examine our stock before
purchasing elsewhere.

28th ours is the largest and most complete
stock in the State, outside of the city of Wilming-
ton. Give us a call.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,
OPPOSITE THE R. R. DEPOT, MIDDLETOWN,
DELAWARE.

FOARD & COMEGYS,
Grain Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lime, Fertilizers, COAL.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, &c.,
ALSO,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Sole agents for
HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED GRAIN AND
PHOSPHATE DRILL.

Also agents for the
SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,
Which we can sell on terms to suit the tight-
ness of the times.

All kinds of COAL constantly on hand, and for
sale at the very lowest cash rates.

STANTON MILLS
BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

Having opened our new store opposite the Na-
tional Hotel, we sell at all times on hand a
full supply of the above articles, and hope, by a
strict attention to business, to merit a share of
the public patronage. [Aug. 20-ly.]

LUMBER & HARDWARE.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Lumber and Hardware,

BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

MOULDINGS, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, ETC., ETC.

Constantly on hand all kinds of

Building Material.

January 15-ly

FRUIT GROWERS, Attention!

My facilities for supplying Stencil Stock, such
as

STENCILS,

STENCIL PAINT & BRUSHES,

For Marking

BERRY CRATES

AND

PEACH BASKETS,

Cannot be surpassed.

ORDER EARLY.

J. E. WORDEN,

Diamond State Stencil Depot,

(ON THE HILL.)

Feb 3, 1873-ly SMYRNA, DEL.

NOTICE.

The tightness of the times compels me to re-
duce my business to a CASH basis, and ac-
cordingly have marked everything in my line at
low figures.

Coal credits will be limited to 30 days, and on
all coal paid for on delivery, a discount of 5 per
cent. will be made. E. T. EVANS,
Middletown, Del., Aug. 16, 1873-ly.

NOTICE OF Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between
Charles W. Jones and Edwin Jones, work-
ing under the name of JONES & BROTHER, is
this day dissolved, and all persons indebted to
said firm will settle with Edwin Jones, who is
the only one that is authorized to settle the busi-
ness of said firm. And all persons not comply-
ing with this notice will be held responsible for
all indebtedness. CHAS. W. JONES,
May 1st, '73-4m. EDWIN JONES.

Hotels, &c.

ODESSA HOTEL, ODESSA, DELAWARE.

HAVING recently leased and refurnished this
old established Hotel, I am prepared to ac-
commodate the traveling public and permanent
boarders in good style and at reasonable rates.
My bar will always be supplied with choice
wines, liquors, tobacco and cigars.

Odesa, from its pleasant location on Appoquin-
imink Creek and its wide, shady streets, and its
vicinity to the great peach district, offers special
advantages as a summer retreat from the heat of
the cities. Very cheap.

No. 1.—A tract containing two hundred acres,
about 80 of which is under cultivation. Build-
ings small; timber principally white oak and
chestnut. Very cheap.

No. 2.—A farm situated about two and a half
miles from Massesey—the junction of the Kent
Co. and Q. A. and K. R.'s, and contains about
two hundred acres, mostly woodland, there being
but seventy-five acres arable; would make
good farming and fruit land with proper hand-
ling. Price \$200 per acre.

No. 3.—A farm immediately adjoining Mas-
sey's Junction, containing 150 acres, in a high
state of cultivation; splendid three-year-old
Peach orchard, also Apple orchard and small
fruit; Buildings excellent; This farm will com-
plete with any in the neighborhood; produced
20 bushels wheat per acre this year. Price
\$160.00 per acre.

No. 4.—A farm of 324 acres, located in a
pleasant neighborhood in Queen Anne's Co. Md.
within two miles of Millington, a live town on
the Q. A. & K. R. R., being about three hours
ride to Philadelphia, and only three-fourths of a
mile from a point where line can be delivered on
the Railroad; 234 acres of same is fine arable
land; produces from 30 to 50 bushels corn and
15 to 20 bushels wheat per acre, balance is well
wooded, with timber, which would pay one-
fourth of the purchase money. Price \$12,000.00.

No. 5.—A tract containing 600 acres, mostly
woodland, about 220 acres of it under cultiva-
tion; buildings good; would make an excellent
farm; will sell at a very low figure, or lease for
ninety-nine years.

No. 6.—A farm of about 125 acres, within a
mile of Massesey's Junction, very pleasantly lo-
cated, is under good state of cultivation and well
adapted to the growth of grain and fruit; this
is a rare chance, it belonging to several parties
who are anxious to sell.

No. 7.—A farm of 92 acres, within two
miles of Lambson's Station, on the Kent county
R. R., immediately adjoining the village of Ches-
terville, and about two miles from Crumpton,
on the Chester river, making it a very desirable
location; the land is very productive. Buildings
are a good comfortable dwelling, Stabling,
Granary; also Blacksmith and Wheelwright
shop, all pleasantly located in the town. Price
\$70.00 per acre. This property sold for \$10,000
5 years ago.

No. 8.—A splendid farm, situated about half-
mile from Millington, Kent County, Md., on the
Q. A. & K. R. R., being about three hours ride
from Philadelphia; contains 200 acres, in the
highest state of cultivation; fine Peach orchard
in full bearing, and several acres in Strawber-
ries; buildings splendid; party anxious to sell
on account of ill health, and offers rare inducements.
This is a very good of a place, and can be
bought low.

No. 9.—A farm of 220 acres, immediately ad-
joining Morris Station on the Townsend Branch
R. R.; is good, kind soil, mostly arable, in
fair state of cultivation; buildings ordinary;
will be sold very low.

No. 10.—A tract of 300 acres, in Delaware,
two miles from Vanhook's Station, on the
Townsend Branch R. R., mostly woodland;
small portion cleared; would make an excellent
farm; owners live in Baltimore, and would
sell cheap.

No. 11.—A fine farm of 500 acres, all arable,
located in Queen Anne's County, Md., three and
a half miles of Millington, on the Q. A. & K. R. R.,
and three miles from a wharf on Chester
river; railroad will deliver line at point not
more than one and a half miles distant; large
Peach orchard; buildings new. This is a very
desirable place, in a pleasant neighborhood.
Price low.

No. 12.—Comprises 250 acres, located 2 1/2 miles
from Massesey's Station on the Kent County R. R.,
and within three miles from navigation and although
a large farm has not one foot waste land on it;
buildings complete; mostly under hedge fence;
has a young orchard of 2000 trees. This is one
of the finest farms in Kent county, and will be
sold right.

No. 13.—Contains 340 acres, situated 3 miles
from Lambson Station on the Kent Co. R. R.,
1 1/2 miles from Crumpton, on Chester river, and on the
road from Chester to Millington; buildings
complete, fencing good, and land in good state
of cultivation; usual crop of corn is 3,000 bush.
Price 62 per acre. For further particulars ad-
dress or call on S. W. BRYER,
may 3-6m Kent County, Md.

Fertilizers.

FOR WHEAT AND GRASS

USE BARNYARD MANURE

with a liberal haul as far as your own supply

THEN FINISH OUT WITH

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

It will pay well even at present prices of pro-
duce.

19TH YEAR OF CONSTANT USE,

QUALITY HIGHLY IMPROVED,

AND

STANDARD WARRANTED TO EVERY BUYER.

BAUGH & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
STORES:

20 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia,
and

103 South Street, Baltimore,
July 12-ly

A CARD.

WE take pleasure in recommending to old
friends and patrons our

SOLUBLE AMMONIATED

SOUTH SEA GUANO,

Which is prepared under the immediate super-
vision of our Mr. R. M. Rhodes at Baltimore only,
together with the

ORCHILLA GUANO,

(for which we are agents.) The South Sea and
Orchilla Guanos being

NATURAL FERTILIZERS.

Deserve the attention of the Agricultural com-
munity. Send for circulars.

B. M. RHODES & CO.,

82 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Agents for New Castle County:
COLUMBUS WATKINS, ODESSA,
FOARD & COMEGYS, MIDDLETOWN,
Sept 6-3mos.

NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL CO'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

TRADE (W. & C.) MARK.

THE New Jersey Chemical Company, having
purchased the right of manufacturing the
celebrated Watson & Clark Super-Phosphate,
their superior facilities will enable them to main-
tain its past standard in every respect, and at
the same time to offer it on more satisfactory terms
than heretofore.

When large quantities are ordered a fair dis-
count will be given for cash.

S. M. REYNOLDS, Agent,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

AKERMAN & MALMSTEN,

GENERAL
Upholstery and Fine Furniture.
WAREHOUSES,
No. 211 SHIPLEY Street,
(IS D. H. KENT'S NEW BUILDING.)
Wilmington, Delaware.

Making up and laying of carpets, matting and
oil cloth; spring and hair mattresses; furniture
covered and repaired; lambrequins, draperies
and window decorations, and all belonging to
the business attended to.
aug 10-ly.

Real Estate.

MARYLAND FARMS FOR SALE.

Conveniently located, near Railroads and
Rivers. Well generally good and well
improved. Terms very reasonable.
Owners anxious to sell.

No. 1.—A tract containing two hundred acres,
about 80 of which is under cultivation. Build-
ings small; timber principally white oak and
chestnut. Very cheap.

No. 2.—A farm situated about two and a half
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of cultivation; usual crop of corn is 3,000 bush.
Price 62 per acre. For further particulars ad-
dress or call on S. W. BRYER,
may 3-6m Kent County, Md.

Register's Order.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

New Castle County, September 24, 1873.

Upon application of Edward W. Lockwood,
Administrator of Curtis Cordray, deceased,
it is ordered and directed by the Register that
the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the
granting of Letters of Administration upon the
Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting
thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted,
within three days from the date of such Letters,
in six of the most public places of the County of
New Castle requiring all persons having demands
against the Estate, to present the same, or abide
within the time period in the Minutes of the
Court aforesaid, the day and year above writ-
ten.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against
the Estate of the deceased must present the same
duly attested to the Administrator on or before
September 24, 1874, or abide an Act of Assembly
in such case made and provided.

EDWARD W. LOCKWOOD, Administrator.
Sept 13-2m. Anneses—Middletown, Del.

ONCE MORE!

THE OLD BANK

Has been renovated, cleaned out, newly carpeted,
furnished with new Ice Cream freezers, new
stock of Confectionary, &c. I am now prepared to furnish

ICE CREAM

for the 10,000 customers that will give me their
patronage this season. Ice cream furnished to
order, pies, cakes, &c., and delivered within reason-
able distances.

SODA FOUNTAIN

in full operation. Tickets 3 for 25 cents, or 13
for \$1.00. Also,

CAKES OF ALL KINDS

supplied for parties at short notice.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

Berries in season.

E. B. RICE,
Main St. Middletown, Del.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce
to the public that he has taken the store
house on North Broad St., Middletown, Del., and
formerly occupied by Taylor & Son, having
bought out their interest, where he will keep al-
ways on hand a well-selected stock of choice

Groceries, Fruits and Provisions,
as well as a full supply of fresh Vegetables, &c.,
in season. Call and satisfy yourself.

July 12-ly. D. W. ELIASON.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!!

In order to close out our

LADIES'

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

We offer them at

A DISCOUNT OF

